Bombay Gazette.

PUBLISHED THRICE A WEEK, ON EVERY MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, AND FRIDAY, MORNING.

PRICE 13 RUPEES PER QUARTER :—52 RUPEES PER ANNUM :—OR, IF PAID IN ADVANCE, 48 RUPEES PER ANNUM.

"Nothing extenuate, nor set down aught in Malice."

Vol. LI. WEDNESDAY, MAY 27, 1840. **3,165.**

FOR LIVERPOOL.—The fine first class Ship "WILLIAM SHARPLES," of 794 Tons, WM. JONES, Commander, will have quick despatch. For freight or passage apply to Captain JONES, or to Messrs. HIGGINSON AND CARDWELL.—Bombay, 27th May 1840.

NOTICE.

A Passage is required for the conveyance of European Troops in number about (101) one hundred and one men, (1) one Woman and (2) two Children, more or less to Calcutta.

The Superintendent of the Indian Navy will receive Tenders, specifying Terms on which the above Individuals will be conveyed to their destination.

By Order,
FRED. G. BONE,
For Asst. Supt. I. N.

Supt. Office Bombay, 23d May 1840.

BOMBAY
Fire Assurance Company,
ESTABLISHED 1840.

CAPITAL TEN LACKS.

THE DIRECTORS of the Bombay Fire Assurance Company, beg to intimate that they are prepared to grant Policies of Assurance against the Risk of Loss or Damage by Fire, upon Buildings, Goods, Wares or Merchandize, at moderate rates of Premium, particulars of which can be obtained at the Office of HIGGINSON and CARDWELL, Secretaries.

Bombay, 27th May 1840.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

MESSRS. ROBERT FRITH AND CO. will submit for Sale by Public Auction at the *Gazette Office*, this day Wednesday the 27th May, at 4 P. M. All that valuable property known as the *Bombay Gazette* Newspaper, together with the Types, Printing Presses, and the whole of the Stock and Effects connected therewith.—The following articles as per list are for inspection from this date, and the property to be taken possession by the Purchaser from the 1st of June next.

PRINTING DEPARTMENT.—2 Iron Presses; 4 Wooden do.; 1 Do. do. incomplete.

TYPE.—8 Pairs of Long Primer Cases; 12 Pairs of Bourgeoise do.; 4 Pairs of Small Pica do.; 3 Pairs of Pica do.; 8 Pairs of Brevier do.; 4 Pairs of Minion do.; 1 Pair of Great Primer do.; Ornamental and two line types of various kinds; 4 Boxes of Pie, and several boxes new type of different founts; Several pairs of spare cases with and without type; 13 Composing Sticks, Iron and Brass; 32 Brass Column rules; 10 Brass Heading rules; 12 Brass Newspaper size rules; 300 Led rules, and 1 Box of New Leds of different sizes; 12 Sitting Stools; 12 Wooden Galleys; 2 Brass do.; 5 Copper do.; 4 Large Iron Chases; 9 Small do. do. of different sorts; 1 Large Table with drawers and Slopes; Printing Wooden Furniture of different sorts; 1 Keg of Printing Ink; 4 Press Ink Boxes; 6 Press Room Tables; 3 Press Rollers; 8 Wooden Platforms for receiving Forms; 1 Roll Box; 2 Imposing Stones; 1 Ink Stone; 1 Large Box for Washing and securing Forms; 2 Racks for preserving cases with type; 30 Stands for resting cases; 2 Desks; 2 Wooden Horses.

BINDER'S MATERIALS.—2 Presses for hot pressing paper; 1 Press for cutting paper; 1 Card Press; 1 Desk; 2 Stools; Binder's Tools of different sorts; Files of Newspapers of several years standing and from the different Presidencies.

STATIONERY.—3 Reams Royal English printing paper; 51 Reams Demy printing paper; 1½ Chest China paper, and various other loose Stationery.

CLERK'S DEPARTMENT.—2 Desks; 1 Book Case; 1 Almirah for preserving records; 1 Iron Treasure Chest; 2 Chairs.

EDITOR'S DEPARTMENT.—1 Large Table with drawers and lined with Cloth; 2 Large Tables for placing Files of Newspapers; 1 Desk with drawers and 2 Slopes, 1 Almirah for preserving records; 5 Chairs, and Sundries.

CONDITIONS OF SALE.—Particulars will be made known at the hour of Sale.

Bombay, 25th May 1840.

THIS day Wednesday, Messrs. ROBERT FRITH AND CO. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a large assortment of Piece Goods, and a quantity of Bass's and Allsop's, Beer landed from Ship "*Competent*," a set of new Signal Flags, 5 Ship Compasses, and sundry other Articles.

ALSO.

AT 1 P. M. a fine high cast Grey Arab Horse, aged about six years.

A Pair of Holster Pistols of very fine finish by *William Bond*.

A Double Barrelled Gun in case fitted up complete and in excellent order, by *Smith*.

A Cavalry Cloak quite new.

A Masquerade Ball will be given at the Racket Court Hotel on Wednesday June 3rd 1840.

Single admission Ticket 2 Rupees.

To commence at 9 P. M.

NOTICE.

FOR SALE.—At this Office, THE CALENDAR AND DIRECTORY for the present year, with the ARMY, CIVIL, AND INDIAN NAVY LISTS, EUROPEAN INHABITANTS, corrected to the latest possible date, and the list of H. H. the NIZAM'S ARMY,—It likewise contains regulations relating to the three services and to the Mercantile Community, with a variety of useful Tables and other matter, printed on English Paper in new Types. As only a limited number of copies is struck off, gentlemen desirous of having the CALENDAR and DIRECTORY are requested to make early applications. MARRYATT'S CODE OF SIGNALS of the latest Edition now in the Press, will form a seperate Book, and delivered to Subscribers in a few days.

Bombay Gazett Officee, 27th May 1840.

FOR SALE, at the Gazette Office;

Respondentia Bonds, each..	Rs.	1
Ship's Articles.....	,,	1
Policies of Insurance..	,,	1
Bills of Exchange, per set.....	Ans.	8
Interest Bonds.....	,,	8
Bills of Lading.....	,,	8
Powers of Attorney, each.....	,,	8

☞ All orders for Letter-Press. and Copper-Plate Printing, will be punctually attended.—Bombay, 27th May 1840.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

It is the intention of the Honorable the Governor in Council to despatch a Steamer from Bombay to the Persian Gulph with a Mail for England, on the 22d of June.

Arrangements have been ordered to be made, to secure, as far as practicable, the safe and speedy passage of the Mails from Bussora to Beyroot, but it is essential that letters both private and public be made of small dimensions, that the Mail bags may be light.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council
E. M. WOOD, Lieut. Col. *Secy to Govt.*

MILITARY ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.

May 23rd.—Lieut. W. R. Simpson, Marine Battn., from Mahabulishwar.

DEPARTURES.

May 24th.—Lieut. Compton, 18th Regt. N. I., to Poonah.
do 25th. Cornet A. G. Branchley, 4th Drs., to Kirkee,
do. do. Capt. C. H. Wells, Staff, to Ahmedabad.
do. do. Lieut. Shakespeare, Adjutant, 2d Nizams Cavy., to Aurungabad.
do. do. Lieut. H. M. Blake, 7th Regt. N. I., to Mhow.
do. do. Pay Master Moore, Queen's Royals, to Deesa.
do. 26th. Surgeon Henry Johnston, C. Service, to Ahmedabad.

SHIPPING ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVED.—None.

SAILED.—May 23rd. The E. I. C. Steamer Berenice, W. Lowe Esq. Com., to Suez. *Passengers.*—W. Dallas Esq. Mr and Mrs. Stainforth, Mrs. Hamilton, Mrs. Billamore, Lieut. Strachey, C. Downey Esq. G. J. Higginson Esq. R. Smith Esq. D. Miller Esq. F. Wakefield, Esq. W. Church Esq. N. Ward Esq. to Aden Yousiff Yahood, one European and 1 Native Servant.

Do. do. Barque Soobrow, W. S. Carnegy, Master to Aden.

Do. do. Barque Adelaide, J. Correya, Master, to Singapoor and Siam. *Passengers.*—16 Arabs.

Do. 24th, Ship Farza Allum, T. H. Bennet, Master, to Calcutta. *Passengers.*—Capt. Mackintosh, Mr. Butson, Mr. Watson, Mr. Mackey and Mr. Buckland.

Do. 25th, French Barque Auguste, Boutruche, Master to Bourbon. *Passengers.*—Mr. Ashburner, Revd. Mr. Stochhouse, and 1 English Servant.

VESSELS EXPECTED TO SAIL.

Vessels.	Agents.	Destination	To Sail.
A Steamer.....	Spt. I. Navy	Suez.. ..	22d June.
Lady Feversham	Dirom Carter & Co.....	London ..	Dispatch.
Moffatt..	Frith and Co..	London ..	26th May,
Inglis..	B. & A Hormasjee.....	London ..	10th June
James Pattison.	MacVicar Burn & Co.....	London ..	Dispatch
Catherine.....	Forbes & Co..	London ..	Dispatch.
Regular..	Ritchie Stuart and Co.. ..	Liverpool	26th instan
Gondolier.....	Dirom carter & Co.....	Liverpool	20th inst
Orestes.....	Higginson and Co.....	Liverpool	In May
Shannon..	Forbes and co.	Liverpool	Dispatch
John Bull.....	Ritchie Steuart and Co.. ..	Liverpool	30th May
W. Sharples....	Higginson and cardwell.. ..	Liverpool	Dispatch
E. Lancaster..	Macvicar Burn and co.....	Liverpool	Dispatch
John Knox . ..	Do. do..	Liverpool	
Barbara..	B. & A. Hormusjee.....	Liverp ol	1st June
Romeo..... ..	Remington &co	Falmouth	In May
Bucephalus.. ..	W. Nicol & co.	Clyde....	
Brenda.....	J. Nusserwanjee and Co...		
Maria....	Macvicar Burn and co.....		
Cestrian..	Edmond Bibby and co.....		
Hannah..	T. Jefferies & co.....	Singapore	In May
Sir W. Wallace.	T. Jefferies and co.....	Singapoor	In May
Kusrovie..	E. Framjee ..	Singapore	Dispatch
Le Auguste.. ..	T. Jefferies and co	Bourbon..	
Barossa..	Frith and Co..	China....	30th May.
Fort William...	J. Jeejeebhoy.	Do.	
Ceylon Govt... Steamer Seaforth..... ..	Frith and co...	Columbo.	Uncertain.
Caroline..	.....		
Lady Grant....	.....		
Shaw Allum....	E. Framjee....	Calcutta..	Dispatch
Tinamara..... ..	Mr. E. Bates.	Do.	
David Clark...	Remington&co.		
Helen..... ..			

SHIPPING IN THE HARBOUR.

E. I. C. VESSELS.—Steamers Semiramis, Cleopatra, and Victoria.

Ceylon Govt. Steamer Seaforth, The E. I. C. Receiving Ship Hastings; Brig Taptee, Sloop Clive, Schooner Constance, Shannon, Cutter Margaret and Nurbudda.

MERCHANT VESSELS.—Benares, Candry, Hydroos, Cornwallis, Fort William, Lancaster Hydroose, Colonel Newall, Lord Castle, Mahomedee, Dowlutpursad, Cauderbux Khain Moombarnck, Gondolier, Orestes, Regular, Rangoon, Lady Feversham, Mor, Mahamudy, Doulut Savoy, Mayaram Dayaram, Barossa, Shah Allum, Kusrovie, Moffatt, Lady Grant, Wm. Sharples, John Bull, Bucephalus, Eleanor Lancaster, Caroline, Romeo, John Knox, Shannon, Maria, Inglis, Sincapore, Pittamber Savoy, Barbara, Earl of Clare, Bombay Castle, Lowjee Family, Adele, Brenda, Asia Felix, Tenamara, Catherine, James Pattison, Cestrian, David Clark, Helen, Sir Herbert Herschel, Sir Herbert Compton, Cleveland, Julia, Rajasthanand Caroline.

PORTUGUESE.—Brig Simplicia.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

Vessels.	Agents.	From.	To Sail.
Steamer Sesostris	Supt. IndianNavy	London ..	17th Feb.
Abel Gower..	Dirom,Carter&Co	London ..	15th Feb.
*Earl Durham.	Grey & Co.....	London ..	30th Dec.
Ann.....	Dirom,Carter&Co	London ..	2nd April
Euphrates	Do. Do.....	London ..	2nd Do.
Thetis.....	Do. Do....	London ..	18th Feb.
Tartar.....	Remington & Co.	London ..	15th March
Juverna..	.....	London ..	
Lord W. Bentinck.... ..	D. & M. Pestonjee	London ..	24th Feb.
Justina.... ..	Wooler & Co.. ..	London ..	5th March.
Queen Victoria	.....	London ..	17th Feb.
Caledona	McGregor Browg.	Liverpool	24th Feb.
Majestic..	George S. King.	Liverpool	1st March
Wilson	W. Nicol & Co..	Liverpool	31st Dec.
Wm. Turner..	P. Milne & Co.	Liverpool	22d Feb.
Crown.....	Dirom Carter&Co	Liverpool	4th Feb.
British King...	Skinner & Co. ..	Clyde.. ..	
Monarch.....	.....	Do.. ..	
Hindoostan ..	.....	Do.. ..	22d Feb.
Quinten Leech.	.....	Do.. ..	27th March
Mary Mitchelson....	Foster & Co....	Llanelly ..	30th Nov.
Queen.....	.....	Do.. ..	23d Sept.
Salacia.... ..	Dirom,Carter&Co	Do.. ..	
Pacquet d'Havana..	.....	Bordeaux	5th Aug.
Emilia..	T. Jefferies& Co	Bordeaux	4th June.
Bolivar..	.....	Rio.....	
Calcutta.....	Dirom, Cart,&Co	Liverpool.	17th Mar.
Northumberland	.....	London ..	5th Apr.
Sarah..... ..	Grey and Co.. ..	London ..	25th Mar.
Tweed.....	.....	.....	15th Do.
Lord Ancklan	Dirom Carter&Co	London ..	25th Feb.
Cumbrian.. ..	.....	London ..	2d April.
Dartmouth..	Dirom,Carter&Co	London .	
*Lintin.....	H. and Cardwell.	Liverpool	24th Feb.
Higginson....	Do. Do....	Liverpool	5th Mar.
Amazon.....	.....	Liverpool	2d April.
Willam.....	DiromCarter&Co	Liverpool	
Madonna.. ..	DiromCarter&Co.	Liverpool	
Westmorelan	.....	Hull.....	18th March
John Garrow.	.....	Newcastle	
Memnon.. ..	DiromCarter&Co.	Llanelly...	
Colchester ..	.....	Llanelly ..	10th Feb.
Elizabeth Walker.....	.....	Do.. ..	do.
Ino..... ..	.....	Llanelly ..	8th Feb

* Have sailed, by the latest accounts.

TIME OF HIGH WATER.

MAY 1840.	MORN.. H. M.	AFT. H. M.
27th Wednesday..... ..	7 11	7 44
28th Thursday..... ..	8 14	8 39

Latest advices Received.

From *London*..... 5TH APRIL.
,, *Paris*..... 6TH Do.

LATEST DATES OF INDIAN NEWS.

Calcutta.....	May 16th.
Delhi..	,, 13th.
Agra.....	,, 16th.
Madras.....	,, 18th.
Ceylon.....	,, 8th.
Maulmain..	March 11th.
Singapoor.....	April 15th.
China..	March 27th.
Australia..	Feb. 25th.

DIARY OF THE WEEK.

May 27—Wednesday.—Ven Bede.
28—Thursday.—Ascension Day—Holy Thursday.
29—Friday.—King Charles II. restored, 1660.
30—Saturday.
31—Sunday.—{ Sunday after Ascension Day.— New Moon.
June 1—Monday.—Nicomede.
2—Tuesday.

RATES OF GOVT. STOCK,—21ST MAY 1840.

4 per Cent—1835	36.....	at 97 8 98
4 per Cent—1832	33.....	at 103 8 104
5 per Cent—1829	30.....	at 111 8 112
5 per Cent—1825 according to No....	26	

THE GAZETTE.

Wednesday, May 27, 1840.

IT will be seen from our advertising columns that this Journal is about to be put up to public auction this day at 4 o'clock. It may not be amiss to remark that it is the oldest Newspaper in Bombay, having been established in the year 1789. The principles of the publication have ever been liberal and its pages have always been devoted to the best interests not only of the services both Civil and Military, but of the public in general, and we have no doubt that into whatsoever hands it may fall that it will maintain its character. Should we retain our seat in the Editorial chair, we promise as far as in us lies to adhere to our Motto. "*Nothing extenuate nor set down aught in malice.*"

OUR attention has been called to the great want of a registry office for servants. The daily proceedings in the Police offices demonstrate the necessity of some measures being taken. Fellows with characters which they have borrowed or purloined come for service, and after a few weeks of decent behaviour, commence a system of fraud and spoliation which the commission of some overt act at last lays bare. Could we meet with encouragement from the public, we should almost be inclined to set afloat such a measure ourselves. If regular lists were kept and characters registered, and a vigilant eye kept on the servants offering themselves, we think that it would go far to clear the Island of a nest of rascals who prey upon the public, and deliver the new arrivals from suffering both in Pocket and Kit as they now frequently do. If this view of the subject should be approved, we shall submit a Prospectus of an Establishment of the nature which shall we hope hold out advantages to parties requiring servants of no ordinary nature.

WE are truly happy in extracting an article from the *Friend of India*, to observe that the Pilgrim Tax is at length abolished. The 3rd of May saw the end of a measure that certainly was beneath the dignity of a Christian Government. The sentence "Touch not the accursed thing" went against a participation in the gains of Idolatry. The elements seem to have joined their thunders to signalize the great evental. The sacred Chukra, the emblem of the Hindoo Trinty was blasted by the storm on the Peak of Juggernath's fame. Now that the temple is open to the poorest Pilgrim perchance as no obstacle is offered zeal may cool! and conviction may arise! The great Juggernath may wait in vain for votaries to harness themselves to the blood stained Rath, and the milder tenets of Christianity may take place of the horrid fictions of Paganism. As Christians we are bound to believe in the gathering together of all the nations of the earth into the right path, and this event may be one of the wise dispensations of Providence to that great end.

HAVING extracted a letter signed "VINDEX" from the *Agra Ukhbar*, of May 16th. We are very sorry to observe that no sooner does a Bombay Officer signalize himself in arms or letters, than the correspondents of that Journal attack him immediately. We have

lately felt it our duty to advert to an attempt to lower an Engineer Officer of Rank and acknowledged talent, in the eyes of the public, and now with the ink scarce dry we have to record an attack on Captain Outram's Journal.

We regret much to see this spirit in the Northern Army. It is all very well to disapprove of the measures of Political Agents, but it is not fair to accuse a very talented man of *want of reason*. There seem to be a set of scribbling men in the army of Affghanistan who would be much better situated at St. Petersburgh or Paris, and the sooner for the interests of their Masters they go there the better. *Hajee Khan Kakur was a Traitor doubly distilled* and was *very properly punished*. We have no patience with VINDEX and his tribe. The whole letter is a *sophism* from beginning to end. We have no authority for saying anything on the part of Captain Outram, personally we know him not, but his fame as an excellent officer in the field and his sagacity in the diplomatic Agencies hitherto entrusted to his care, have won him the golden opinions not only of the Government under which he has with distinction served, but from all functionaries Civil and Military, who have had the good fortune to be connected with him. It is curious that the Correspondents of the *Agra Ukhbar* should have picked out the *foremost men of all the Bombay* world for attack. But where pique and private malice prevail, the public good is sunk in personal dislike, and we may say travestied "Privatum bonum publico preferendum est."

We beg our *Agra Ukhbar* Correspondents to observe that they seem to mistake the meaning of the word "Liberty of the Press" if they think "that liberty is to be a cloak for licentiousness." It is a curious spectacle to observe a Briton siding with an *enemy* and an *acknowledged traitor*! Why do men receive pay for doing what they must conceive to be wrong or unnecessary, for it requires no ghost to tell us that VINDEX is a military man!

The whole letter is not only absurd with its quibblings about grammar &c. but evinces such a disgusting bias as will no doubt revolt the feelings of every gentleman of good taste! Captain Outram is a thousand miles from us, but we think from the general character he bears that he will be the first person to treat the whole affair with the contmpt it deserves, but our duty as a Journalist requires us to make some comment, or if not silence would presume an acquiescence in the strictures of VINDEX. If he was present at the expedition, we can imagine the feelings with which he enjoyed the escape of Dost Mahommed, though we are not parricidal enough to wish that Prince to return to Affghanistan upon the shulders of the Russians. Dislike to the functionaries who conduct an expedition might shew itself in any other way than in siding with the enemies of one's country. Men remain so long in India that they lose their nationality and in the game of Indian politics, seem to think they may in time of peril assume any side, they are perchance disappointed of some reward they have craved, and all the Indian Landscape appears jaundiced. It is high time for "Messrs. Long Horns"—"There it is dy'e see" VINDEX and writers of that stamp to close their accounts with the enemy! Free discussion with liberal public motives is laudable and pleasant to the soul But Discontent, Ill Temper and Insubordination should never be allowed to go forth to the world as Liberality, Generosity and a zeal for any particular Service, to the detriment of the whole Army employed in these our Eastern Possessions and particular on our North Western frontier.

Indian Intelligence.

CALCUTTA.

RUSSIAN POLICY.

The publication of a letter from a Correspondent, on Russian craft and policy, leads us to offer a few brief remarks of our own. The practicability of a Russian invasion of India, has now ceased to be a problem. The English have been led by the impulse of circumstances to occupy the countries at the southern base of the Hindoo Kosh, and the Russians have established themselves on the plains to the north of it. The outposts of the two powers, which, three years ago, were separated from each other by independent kingdoms, of many hundred miles in extent, may now be considered as divided only by a chain of mountains. It has been said that we have ourselves only to blame for the Russian expedition to Khiva; and that but for our occupation of Affghanistan, the Russians would not now have been on the Oxus. This latter assertion is, doubtless, the truth. If we had not made a movement in advance, they would not now have been on the Oxus, simply because they would have been a little nearer to us, on the Indus. They are in Bokhara, only because we have prevented their coming into Affghanistan. Their original plan, and which but for the providential discoveries of Sir Alexander Burnes and Major Leach, they would long since have accomplished, was to have obtained possession of Herat, under the mask of their Persian alliance, then to have established a predominant influence in Affghanistan, and thus to have quietly crept up to the gates of our empire on the Indus. Baffled in this project, as their own European organ at Frankfort acknowledges, by the energy of Lord Auckland, they have lost no time in adopting another line of operations, and have dispatched an army to Khiva, under pretence of liberating their slaves. They have thus succeeded in bringing both Khiva and Bokhara in the same state of subservience to their views, to which they had previously reduced Persia. But it is said they will retire as soon as their objection is accomplished. And what is that object? Their own manifesto tells us; to establish in that portion of Asia, the influence which ought legitimately to belong to Russia Of the extent of that influence, they are, of course, to be themselves the judges. It is not easy, then, to foresee, that many years must elapse before that object is sufficiently accomplished, in the judgement of the Russians, to require the fulfilment of their promise? And when that influence has been fully established to such an extent as to satisfy the ambition of the Emperor of Russia, will he sbandon all that he has gained, and withdraw his troops? It requires no profound knowledge of human nature to answer this question in the negative. If we needed any corroboration of the ambitious views of the Selvaonian, we have it at once in the magnificent embassy is which now threading its way through Tartary from Petersburg to Pekin, to give heart to the Chinese, in the approaching struggle with England, to explore those unknown regions, and to organize Eastern Asia against us, through means of its Lord Paramount, the Emperor of China, as they have already endeavoured to organize Western Asia. The Russians have studied the affairs of India to little purpose, if they have not learned, that the most effectual mode of bringing down the Nepaulese on our plains, is by a mandate from Pekin. And how long will the Russian Minister have been at Pekin before such a mandate is issued? It would be an act of folly to shut our eyes upon those mighty preparations which Russia is making for the extension of her influence and dominion, and which embrace the whole length of Asia, from the Black to the Yellow Sea. But our more immediate care is with the Russian army of observation on the Oxus, which will *not* be withdrawn. Its arrival in that locality has altered the politics of India; and all our measures must hereafter be governed by the necessity of guarding against a northern irruption. For this purpose it will be indispensibly necessary to keep up a large force in Affghanistan. If any of our present troops were withdrawn, that country would immediately fall a prey to Dost Mahomed, aided, as he would be, by an army of Tartars from Bokhara, under the direction of Russian skill; nay, it is doubtful whether an attempt will not be made even in the present year, to reseat him on the throne of Cabul. It is, doubtless, in our power to demand Koondooz, and Balk, and Buduksan, beyond the Hindoo Kosh, as part of the dominions of Shsh Shoojah, and we might even march an army across to enforce the demand. But we should, probably, be met by a Russian Envoy, with a copy of some treaty concluded with the Khan of Bokhara, guaranteeing those conquests to him, just as we have guaranteed to the Seikhs their conquests beyond the Indus; and we must in that case, either recede with confusion, or engage in hostilities with Russia. Considering that the struggle between Russia and England for the sovereignty of Asia cannot be avoided, however long it may be postponed, perhaps it would be as well for us, if the period which is gradually approaching, was shortened, and the question brought to an immediate issue before the web of Russisn diplomacy, and the cordon of Russian posts, is completed.—*Friend of India May* 14.

THE PILGRIM TAX IS AT LENGTH ABOLISHED.

On Sunday, the 3d of May last, the gate at Pooree, the earthly abode of Juggernath was thrown down, and the Pilgrims rushed in, without the payment of any impost. Some of the gentlemen at the station rode out to witness the scene; but were too late. The Pilgrims had already found their way into the town, but were met on the Attaranulla Bridge. Immediately on perceiving the Europeans, who were on horseback, they raised a loud shout, and crowded around them, holding their stirrups, and evincing every token of exultation and gratitude for the boon which Government had conferred on them. Thus after many years of labour and perseverance, has this great act of neutrality been consummated, and the influence of the British Government withdrawn from the most celebrated shrine of idolatry.

It is somewhat singular, that at the time when the final arrangements were in progress for dissolving the connection between Government and Juggernath, the town was visited by one of the most violent storms within the memory of man. But a few days before, the houses of Europeans and Natives equally suffered from this awful visitation, which will long continue to be remembered, not only for the devastation which it occasioned, but for its coincidence in point of time with the great event of the abolition. In this storm, the Chukra, which crowns the temple at Juggernath, was strained and bent. Among a superstitious people, this circumstance cannot fail to be viewed in an ominous light. And who is there in the Christian community of India, who will not wish that it may prove an index of the prostration of that vast superstitious structure which has inflicted so much individual misery and national degradation on the country? —*Friend of India*, *May* 14.

THE NEW THEATRE.

Mrs. Leach begs to announce, that she has at length succeeded in obtaining a piece of ground, extremely well adapted to the site and purposes of a Theatre, in Park Street, Chowringhee, and having likewise procured a satisfactory plan and estimate of the cost of a house of the requisite dimensions, she has commenced building at once, As, however, the subscription still falls far short of the anticipated coast of the building, Mrs. Leach entreats that those who are interested in seeing the edifice erected, and who have not yet subscribed, will do her the favor to assist with their contributions as soon as possible, as she is extremely anxious to avoid incurring a debt. The smallest sums will be acceptable, and parties who do not wish their names to appear in the published list, can have an initial or

month.....	do.	1 3
Per annum (remitted in advance).....	do.	14 0
Half yearly (ditto ditto)	do.	7 0

Any Subscriber to the monthly *Englishman* who may choose to transmit his copy himself, will have a proportionate deduction made by us for the postage. *Englishman* subscribers, requiring more than one copy, can have the extra ones on the same terms as the rest of the public.—*Ibid.*

SALE OF AFFGHANISTAN PROPERTY.

On Wednesday, as we anticipated, the sale by Messrs. Tulloh and Co. of the native arms, &c. brought down from Affghanistan by the Honorable Capt, Osborne was excessively crowded—and in our opinion the articles, in general, fetched their full value. We will only mention the prices of a few lots, and allow our readers to judge from them at what rate the remainder went off.
—*Englishman, May* 14.

THE OVERLAND MAIL.

Finding, hitherto, so extensive a support accorded to the *Monthly Overland Englishman*, by our regular subscribers, and not doubting that we shall eventually receive it, in a like degree, from those in the Mofussil; we are anxious, on our own parts, to shew them that in any new arrangement which we make for extending the utility of our press, we desire to give *them* (our kind and steady supporters) advantages which are not granted to the rest of the public. Accordingly, we have determined on the following terms for the monthly paper :—

Subscribers to the Englishman shall be entitled to *one* copy each of the monthly, and to have it sent direct by us to any part of the United Kingdom, via Marseilles, *free from all Indian charge of postage*,* for the sum of per month.....Rs. 1 0
Or per annum (remitted in advance)..... do. 10 0
Or half yearly (ditto) ..... do. 6 0
Non-Subscribers to the *Englishman* per annoyme inserted.

Amount already advertised (exclusive of the Governor General's gift and Mrs. Leach's own contribution,)..... Rs. 10,347 0 0

ADDITIONAL SUBSCRIBERS.

Rajah Narindakrishna Bahadoor... ...	100 0 0
Colonel Fiddes.....	100 0 0
W. N. H.....	25 0 0
An Amateur.....	50 0 0

The Coat of Mail alone fetched 550 rupees (!) —a Lahore Matchlock 210—a genuine Ispahan Sabre 350, another with gold sword knot 360—a Nepaulese Sword 60—a curious long up-country Poignard 100—and the Maces, &c. in the same proportion. The sum realized was 10,000 rupees.—*Courier, May* 16.

PERSIA.

We have been favored with the following extract of a letter, dated *Ispahan, 2d April* 1840.

"The commencement of the spring in this place is extremely exhilirating and delightful! We expect to have a rich and abundant harvest this year. Almost all the necessaries of life are plentiful and cheap. We are not, however, free from the lamentable consequences of misrule and anarchy. The Shah is said to have been mightily angry with his Christian subjects at Teheran. At the instigation of the chief *Péshnémáz*, he poured the phials of his wrath on their devoted heads, by ordering all their wine jars to be broken, and the use of the sale of that forbidden beverage to be prohibited. The sufferings of Christians in this part of the globe will never cease but with the extinction of the despotic government by which they are unceasingly molested! But, when will that long looked-for and happy time arrive, God only knows!"—*Ibid.*

PRINCE ALBERT'S POETRY.

To the Editor of the Bengal Hurkaru.

Sir,—You have favored the world with one of the exquisite love songs of Prince Albert; and, it is right, that the public should be put in possession of as many of these beautiful compositions as possible; I, therefore, have much pleasure in transmitting to you, one of the first of the exquisite pieces, which the young Prince addressed to his Royal Mistress.

Your's obediently,
May 8, 1840. *GIL PEREZ.*

Komm, Victy, komm, die koint heart melt
And put die hond in monies bag;
Komm, Victy komm, and gib de gelt
Mine bouch is bare, mine goat is rag.

Komm, Victy, komm, mine fader dear
Did bid me komme and make you lub—
Die mutter sleep, so neber fear
I'll hide de stiver in mine glub.

Komm, komm, und gib, while mutter sleep,
Out of mine elbow see I'b got
Mine inegsbrezibles—don't weep
But gib de gelt,—I soon buy lot.
—*Hurkaru, May* 9.

PRINCE ALBERT'S POETRY.

To the Editor of the Bengal Hurkaru.

Sir,—As I find that Prince Albert's poetry is so very popular, and so justly admired, I beg leave to enrich the world with the following exquisite lines from the pen of his Royal Highness, which lines were composed whilst the precedence question was in agitation.

Your's obediently,
May 11, 1840 *GIL BLAS.*

Komm, Victy, Victy, gib to me
Brecedence o'er your vamily;
Make me to stand, in foremost place,
Before die fader's royal race.

Komm, Victy, komm, now do be koint,
And make me England's greatest man;
What vor, they you for Queen anoint,
If me so creat you make not can?

John Bull, you know, is bery sovt
Likes Gobermment of bettigoat;
So, do you lift me ub alovt
And gib precedence—ah mine got!
—*Ibid, May* 12.

SLAVES.

Cape papers extending to the 17th of March, reached us this day. They announce the arrival of the *Earl Hardwicke* and the Helen from Calcutta, of the *Carnatic* and the *Two Sisters* from Madras, and of the *Malabar* and *Joseph et Victor* from Mauritius.

Another batch of Negroes, six hundred in number, had arrived at Simon's Bay, and were to be *distributed* as the others had been! We confess we do not see the policy of this. It may serve the purposes of the Agricultural Colonists,—and it may be that the negroes will be happier than if returned to their native country. But it *does* strike us that were our ships-of-war, on capturing slave ships, to take their cargoes back to the place whence they came a more effectual stop would ultimately be put to the traffic than can be effected by continual captures.—*Englishman, May* 13.

* Persons receiving it at home will have to pay but one penny.

A Post Office Notice, above, informs the Public that the Steamer *Enterprize* will be despatched to Singapore *within* 24 hours after the arrival of the next Overland Mail. She will convey, of course, final instructions, respecting the China Expedition.—*Hurkaru, May* 16.

Mr. Ryckman, Jun., and Mr. Hardman, intend getting up a Concert at the Town-Hall, on Tuesday, 16th proximo, to which they hope to obtain the support of the musical public. At this season of the year, a Concert is almost the only Public Entertainment that can be endured.—*Ibid.*

THE BENGAL AND UNION BANKS.

The *Englishman* alluded this morning in a humorous strain, but not the less pertinent, to some differences between the Bank of Bengal and the Union Bank. We were aware of those differences, but understanding that negotiations were pending likely to lead to an amicable adjustment, we deemed it, upon the whole, not desirable to take any notice of the matter. As, however, our contemporary has noticed it, but without giving all the particulars, we shall give a slight sketch of the case between two Banks. Our readers are aware that the Bank of Bengal, in which the Government holds a considerable interest, enjoys the privilege of having its notes received at all Mofussil collectorates below Benares. Hence its issues answer all the purposes of money; and the contraction and the expansion thereof necessarily. The Union Bank, not possessing this privilege, its circulation is of course very limited and of partial utility, and the public is at times inconvenienced by a paper-currency, not receivable at the public offices.

Thus stands the relation between the two Banks, It is a misfortune, no doubt, to the Union Bank, that it does not possess the privilege in question—but it is a *fact*—and as such, it can scarcely be expected the public, especially, the mercantile part of it, would lend itself to any scheme, of which the object was to extend the circulation of an uncredited currency and restrict a credited one. It is understood that the Directors of the Union Bank have applied to the Government recently to be permitted to participate in the privilege enjoyed by the Bengal Bank; but the application met with a refusal. The Government probably, and not unreasonably, being disinclined to facilitate the issues of a Bank, of and over whose management it has neither knowledge nor any sort of controul. It appears however that previous to January 1834, the Bank of Bengal received the notes of the Union Bank, a deposit of Company's paper having been lodged by the latter for the purpose of security. In that month, the Union Bank of Bengal declined the future reception, of its notes. The Union Bank circulation, it is understood, however, was not materially affected by this measure. It continued to circulate from 4 to 7 lakhs, according to the season of the year, leaving as before, the great supply of Bank notes to its privileged brother, and for the last six years, the system, thus organized, appears to have worked without detriment to the Union Bank, but with occasional inconvenience to the public from the limited circuit of its notes.

Within the last two or three months, the Union Bank, although unsuccessful in its application to Government for the reception of its notes, opened a negotiation with the Bank of Bengal to take them as cash, depositing Company's Paper as a security, to the probable amount of such notes. This request, the Directors of the Bank of Bengal declined, mainly, we understand, upon the ground that, as they possessed a proprietary body to preserve it as effective as they could, but, sensible of the inconvenience to the public of a circulation, which was of such limited power, and, of course, they proposed to lend to the Union Bank 10 Lakhs of Rupees at 2½ per cent. lower than their rates to other parties, on condition that the Union Bank should withdraw its notes from circulation. This was met by a counter proposition for a loan of 25 Lakhs at 2 per cent. interest for three years certain. The amount, the period, and the rate were all deemed objectionable. The amount was changed to 20 Lakhs—and then reduced to 15 Lakhs at 2½ per cent. lower than the current rate of the day from time to time; and, it is reported the Bank of Bengal will agree to lend the latter sum—a consummation most devoutly to be wished for public convenience.—*Courier, May* 16.

MAULMAIN.

We have been favoured with the following extract of a letter, dated *Rangoon 11th April* 1840:—

"You are, perhaps, anxious to know what we are about in this place. The news of our expedition to China has created a deep sensation in this country, and is likely to operate as an incubus on the ambitious breast of Tharawaddee; The people are generally impressed with a belief that this port will be honored by a visit of the British fleet, immediately after the successful termination of the affairs of Caina Trade has never been in a more unsettled state at any other period, than now. The seller is distrustful in effecting his sales, and the buyer is diffident in making his purchases, in consequence of the present political connections of the Court of Ava with Great Britain. You must have heard the melancholy intelligence of the death of Dr. Helfer, occasioned by the ferocity of the savages of the Andamans. Poor Helfer! he was a worthy, talented and eminently useful man! Though a foreigner, his manners and conversation were truly English, and worthy of the esteem and admiration of all who knew him. You must also have heard of the hubaub, created here some weeks ago, by the temporary prohibition of the sale of poultry. That singularly ludicrous order of the Woondock has, I am happy to say, been rescinded, and the foreigners cannot but be thankful for the rescission. Tharawaddie is said to feel a great interest in being acquainted with the contents of the newspapers published in Calcutta, and to devour greedily such news as relate to himself and to the internal and external state of his country. Some of his confidential advisers are said to be subscribers to the Calcutta English and Persian Papers, which are regularly sent to them by their agents from Calcutta."—*Courier, May* 9.

AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS.

We have received Mauritius papers to a date as late as March 12th. The *Cerneen* published a letter stating that if the forthcoming crop is not gathered for want of labourers, the total ruin of the colony must follow; adding that a great part of the late crop, from not having hands to get it in, is left on the ground. The Planters wish to have labourers either from Madagascar or from India, and have made a proposal to the Governor. Sugar is not in demand, though the market continues firm. The exportation this year is as 58,246,004 compared with 52, 355,724lbs. last year. We have given a few extracts, and shall lay more before our readers on Monday.—*Ibid.*

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VESSEL DISMASTED.

The *Cashmere Merchant* from Coringa reports having passed a barque on the 7th instant, off Point Palmyras, under jury masts. We understand the steamer *Ganges* has proceeded down the river to-day for the purpose of finding out what vessel she is, and whether any assistance is needed by her to make the port.

A gentleman has just informed us that the *Gentoo*, from Liverpool, was dismasted while riding in 14 fathoms water bearing South of the Floating Light: no further particulars have reached us.

We are sorry to announce that fears are entertained for the safety of the schooner *Margaret*, which vessel, our readers will no doubt recollect, was spoken by the *Christopher Rawson* four days previously to the commencement of the late gale, she not having yet made her appearance in port; we hope the vessel alluded to above, as under jury masts, will prove to be her.—*Ibid.*

THE GREAT STORM IN 'ORISSA.

[FROM A CORRESPONDENT AT POOREE.]

On Thursday, the 13th April, one of the most violent storms ever remembered in Orissa, visited the station of Pooree, and surrounding district. The wind blew very fresh from the North East early in the morning, and towards the middle of the day encreased so much as to make every one take precautions to guard against its violence. The surf was unusually high and roaring, and approached the bungalows much nearer than was at all pleasant. Out offices were levelled and clouds of sand buried every thing. About 6 o'clock in the evening the wind lulled, when it was hoped that the worst was over, but the disasters of the day were as nothing in comparison with what the night brought. The wind suddenly shifted round to West and South West, and commenced in all its fury. Every one sat waiting for the worst, running from one room to another, as the house gave way, and when the general crash came, it was ferful,—the wind and rain so boisterous that no one could stand erect, exposed them. Ladies then escaped to their palkees, and anxiously awaited the break of day. The darkness of the night totally prevented any communication with one house to another, and it was not until morning that the whole truth could be known. Alas! every bungalow in the station has been destroyed—not one is there that can possibly be inhabited. One solitary puckha-house stood the buffeting of the storm, as it would appear, intended as a refuge for the destitute. Who is there that, in cases of severe trial and danger, has seen the coolness and kind solicitude of the female character, and has not admired it the more? It so happened, that the station at the time boasted of a great number of glass windows, whose lords were on duty in the district, and it is of the great kindness added to the utmost coolness of the fair owner of the puckha house, that I allude. Whilst every other person was in distress and in despondency, she was all energy and attention to the wants of her numerous visiters. She it was who soothed their feelings, and administered to their wants. Although equally in need of comfort herself, owing to the absence of her own husband, she sought only to make her friends comfortable. It was most providential that some families deserted their own houses during the afternoon, and took shelter in any secure place they could find, for had they remained, they must have perished. Entire roofs and walls came to the ground, other houses went piece meal, rafters and thatch coming down, and some have disappeared altogether. Some Ladies were obliged to desert their bungalows, and remain in their palkees on the sands the whole night. In fact, no one has escaped, and many have lost every thing they possess. The drift of the sand was so great, that every thing was buried several feet in it, and a most difficult task it has been to recover property so embedded. The ruins of the houses are almost unfit for repairs, except under a cost equal to the original expense of building, and the whole coast presents one scene of destruction. The City has suffered to a great extent, indeed; every house has been blown down, but, the immortal remains of Juggurnaut lie undisturbed in his celebrated temple. The surrounding villages have been equal sufferers, and a camp belonging to the revenue surveyor, about 20 miles distant, was totally destroyed. Large trees strew the road, and many lives have been lost in consequence. One family, of eight persons, were crushed under one tree; but the loss of life has been much less than would have been expected. I have not heard of more than forty altogether; but accounts may be brought in hereafter. Altogether the scene has been one I never wish to witness again, for, independently of the great pecuniary loss, it has been an awful visitation, which those who have lived and experienced, can alone comprehend.

Pooree, 3rd May, 1840.—Hurkaru, May 11.

EDITOR OF THE BHASKUR.

The editor of the *Bhaskur*, Sreenath Roy, upon being delivered from the bondage of Rajnarayn Roy, proceeded to wait upon the editors of the respectable Calcutta journals. He has accordingly had interviews with several, but owing to his manifold engagements he has not been able to see all of them. His object in meeting with them is to express his gratitude to them for their great exertions in his behalf. It is the duty of a man to make his acknowledgments to those, who, when he was in trouble, used, like sincere friends, their best endeavours in his behalf. If Sreenath Roy did not do so, he would be accounted ungrateful. It is for this reason that he visited the respectable editors. But he was not able to present himself to the editor of the *Eastern Star*. Whereupon, that editor, in his observations, has written all that he could against the editor of the *Bhaskur*. That editor is a barrister of the Supreme Court. We fancy, he took the statement of Sreenath Roy to be of the same description with the reasoning he professionally employs in his endeavours to defeat an antagonist. But if this be his opinion, then he is in error. He is, therefore, requested not to write any thing in his paper which is not well-founded. We had believed, that among the English conductors of newspapers, there was no one the enemy of Sreenath Roy, but after the lapse of so many days, this new editor has appeared in the character of an adversary. We ask, whether, upon the editor of the *Eastern Star* declaring himself the enemy of Sreenath Roy, Rajnarayn Roy will be disposed to him for his legal advice, should he have occasion for it, in preference to others. If it be so, then let him write as much as he can against Sreenath Roy. It will do him good, and we shall not be displeased at it. The said editor's chief argument is, that Sreenath Roy being for so many days in the prison of Rajnarayn Roy, why were his friends silent during that period? It appears that the editor has not been able to consider the matter properly. What friends in the world could Sreenath Roy have, who, laying aside all their business, would devote the whole of their time to his assistance? While Sreenath Roy was in custody. Rajnarayn Roy (like a cat removing its kitten, constantly shifted him from place to place. Without therefore properly knowing the place of his confinement, what could his friends do for his deliverance? At length however, when his place of confinement was discovered, and a second writ of habeas corpus about to be issued, Rajnarayn Roy released him for good. The friends of Sreenauth Roy used their best endeavours in his behalf, for which he will be under obligation to them as long as he lives. At present the affair of Sreenath Roy is in the hands of justice. Upon this subject we have not sat to dispute with the above mentioned editor in a newspaper. During the time of trial, he will perceive answers to all his objections. Those, who without sufficient information employ false arguments, do not merit the commendation of good men. The editor of the *Eastern Star* is an Englishman, and knows these things very well. We have therefore said very little about it. Let him now do whatever he deems best.—*Bhaskur.—Comml. Adver., May* 14.

MR. GIBBARD'S CASE.

We pretend not to be sufficiently learned in the law to lay down the rule upon peculiar occasions, but as we have always understood that no culprit can be punished twice for the same offence, we think the case of Mr. Gibbard, as given in our extract from a Bombay paper yesterday, is, if taken altogether, one of unparalleled hardship. If our recollection of the business is correct, it is not even alleged that Lieut. Gibbard departed from the tenor of his instructions which he conceived warranted the exercise of his judgment, and for the error in which he could only be fairly blamed. Our Bombay contemporary has a long flourish-about impartially of British law and so forth; but we humbly opine that impartiality would have been more distinguishable, had the visitation fallen on those from whom the instructions emanated, and who were bound to make their orders so explicit that there could be no misconception, in any case where life and death was likely to be the question. Nor are we quite sure, that our contemporary properly interprets the spirit of British law, when, in proof of its impartiality, he makes it an auxiliary to vindictiveness. But to the point itself. For what was Mr. Gibbard dismissed the army? Disobedience? It has not been so stated, we believe—then, for want of discretion in carrying into effect the orders he received? It is a delicate point, to decide where the line should be drawn—here. But, at any rate, he is dismissed; and in his dismission, punished. We shall be told that his ejection from the army was on account of a military crime committed, and that his trial by civil law is for a civil crime equally committed; and, therefore, that he is not punished twice, for one and the same offence. His situation is a peculiar one, and what we blame is, the summary dismissal, before a Court of Justice had determined as to his guilt or innocence. No man, we presume, conceives, under the circumstances, that Mr. Gibbard's life is actually at stake—for if he acted only in obedience to orders,—if those orders warranted the exercise of his judgment, and empowered him to act (militarily) upon it, when he believed himself bereaved of other resource, then, in the eye of morality, he is less guilty than the party under whose warrant he so acted. If he can clear himself from imputation, at the tribunal where his fate is to be ultimately disposed of,—and we suppose it to be there, that his real defence will be put forward—it will stigmatize the summary proceeding that has cast him off from the ranks of the army without waiting to learn what was to be said in exculpation. One thing is pretty certain: that he is an already punished man for an affair which, in the code of fairness, cannot be separated into minute and distinct portions—either for the purpose of making a scape-goat of the weaker party or for a charge of delinquency originating in disobedience: and he may feel satisfied that there will be no haste to condemn him, whilst the shadow of a chance remains for producing any evidence palliative of the deed for which he stands arraigned, but which resulted only from, as we understand it, an ill defined declaration of authority—when the final adjudication of the case comes to rest on the verdict of a Court of Justice.—*Ibid.*

NORTH WESTERN PROVINCES.

(*From the Agra Ukhbar, May* 14.)

AGRA.—On Tuesday evening, Major Taylor and the Officers of Her Majesty's 9th Regiment, entertained the Lieutenant. Governor at a Ball and Supper, to which all the Station Society was invited. The "scene" was the Metcalfe Testimonial, where His Honor arrived somewhat before 10 o'clock, and was received at the door by a Guard of Honor, consisting of the Grenadier Company of the 9th, as fine a specimen of British soldiers as Agra has ever witnessed

Within 'twas brilliant and light,
A thronging scene of figures bright—

numbering a very large and very fair portion of our Society. Quadrilles, waltzes, and light refreshments, chased (or killed,) the flying hours very delightfully until 12 o'clock, when the Supper room was thrown open, and the party sat down to a Supper, consisting of a profusion of every delicacy and luxury, of wine and viands, to which the assiduous and polite attention of the gallant hosst gave an additional zest. The pre-supper amusements were after, refection due, resumed continued until a late hour, when the Lieutenant-Governor and the ladies withdrew. Not so, however, a choice—and rather large—knot of Spirits, who round a second supper "kept it up" till dawn, when they departed, meeting the morning face to face ("their own" to quote from Byron "were freshest") thus termin ting a very agreable party.

A station party follows, we presume, in the natural order of things.

The 1st and 5th Cavalry, we hear, are positively to proceed this cold season to Cabool.

Accounts of the death of Cornet Galloway, 2d Cavalry, now at Cabool, have been received.

Colonel Skinner, C. B., left on his return to Hansee, on Tuesday.

It appears to be looked upon as a settled thing, that Sir William Macnaghten will succeed Mr. Robertson, as Lieutenant Governor during the ensuing cold season.

We learn that a new office of Preparer of Reports of the Sudur Dewanee and Nizamut Adawlut at Allahabad has been sanctioned by the Supreme Government. The appointment, it is said, has been offered by the Judges to Mr. H. Gouland, of the Secretary's Office N. W. Provinces. The salary at present is fixed at 500, and is eventually to be 800 Rupees per Mensem.

We hear that a Stamp Depot will be established at Agra, in connection with the projected Bullion office. It is designed to supply Stamped Paper, which will be supplied from Calcutta) to all Collectorates in these Provinces.

AGRA.

HAJEE KHAN KAKUR DEFENDED.
AND
CAPTAIN OUTRAM'S REASONINGS EXPOSED.

Now the Captain's as gallant and good I'll be sworn,
And as honest a fellow as ever was born;
But he's not blest with reason much more than my granny,
Tho' he's got the third order of "Dooree Dooranee."

To the Editor of the Agra Ukhbar.

SIR,—I observe in your Paper some rough notes of the Campaign in Affghanistan, by Captain James Outram, now Political Agent in Scinde. Regarding the general character of this work, it is not my intention to make any comments, though I certainly cannot agree with you that the Captain has displayed any great talents as an Author, and, I am fully convinced, that Captain Abbott's forthcoming account of the Campaign, will cause the rough notes to be treated as rubbish; but even Abbott has in some measure been brought over by the Politicals, nevertheless I trust he will give a true account, at least of the military blunders, and bring all Sir John Keane's mismanagement to light, but there are others who will publish such proceedings, if Abbott does not, though it is a dangerous duty to undertake, and a military man, I fear, must retire from the service ere he can in his own name come forward with the truth!!! But to return to Captain Outram and his rough notes, I must tell you, my only object at present is, to defend the Kakur; and, I think from Captain Outram's own showing, I can prove the old Hajee to be an innocent and an injured man. So now I shall just run over the rough notes and proceed to business, as Nimrod would express it, "like a workman," Captain Outram, I am happy to find, states, that Hajee Khan was ordered to pursue Dost Mahomed as I hear in Camp, that he had volunteered, like Marshal Ney, to bring back his former Chief dead or alive! As a friend of the Hajee's, I am much obliged to Captain Outram for showing this was not the case, but let us have his own words.

"Authentic accounts having been received (I "never heard of any authentic accounts in our "Camp) of the flight of the Ameer Dost Mahomed "Khan towards Bameean, and the abandonment of "his artillery at Maidan, two thousand of the "Shah's Affghans under Hajee Khan Kakur, or as "he was officially styled Nusseer-ood-Dowlah were "ordered to proceed in pursuit: the under-named "British Officers, with one hundred of our own "Cavalry regular and irregular, volunteering to "accompany the party under my orders."

McNaghten stated in his despatch to Lord Auckland that Dost Mahomed had less than 100 men with him, so, I suppose, the Envoy thought 100 of our Native Cavalry would be a match for them; but, I think, there would have been a hard fight, even if McNaghten's information had been correct, but as it never was so before, how could we expect it to be correct on this occasion, and it certainly was very rash to send so small a party!! for as to the Affghans taking Dost Mahomed, why Dr. Harlan, who knew them well, ridiculed the idea, and said, there was not a man in the country that would touch the Cabul Chief—but we'll now return to Captain Outram at his second march.

"Information (the Captain might have said au-"thentic this time, as it did not come from McNagh-"ten) being here received, that Dost Mahomed "Khan was at the village of Yourt, one march in "our front, Hajee Khan became urgent to halt, in "order that we might send back for a re-inforce-"ment, declaring that the Ameer who has upwards "of two thousand followers, is far too strong to be "encountered by our present force with any chance "of a successful issue." Here the Captain introduces the past and the present in the same sentence, however, perhaps it was a slip of the pen, and as the boys say at marbles, "slips goes for nothing." I shall not quarrel with him on that account, but I certainly must acknowledge, I think the Hajee's advice was very good, especially as he could place no reliance on the Affghans, which will appear hereafter, but now let us follow the Captain.

"Possessing no authority to act without the Af-"ghans, or indeed to do more than second them if "necessary, (Humbug!!! the proclamation regard-"ing the Army stated, that it was to follow the "King, instead of which the King followed the "Army) and Dost Mahomed Khan's escort being "moreover unquestionably too strong for our party, "which consisted of no more than 100 horse, I was "again compelled to rest satisfied with the Khan's "assurance," and most reluctantly to delay our advance. Here the Captain has the candour to acknowledge that his 100 horse were not quite a match for Dost Mahomed, but let us proceed and see what he says of the Ameer's party. "All "accounts agree (so the Hajee did not tell a lie at "any rate, but the Captain should have said all "accounts except McNaghten's) in representing "the fugitive to be escorted by at least two thou-"sand followers, of whom nearly 500 are said to "be superior Cavalry while the rest consist of "matchlock-men and Ressallahs—(yet see what the "Captain's intentions are.) I have therefore dis-"tinctly informed Hajee Khan, that in the event of "his hanging back on the morrow, we shall pursue "the Ameers with our small detachment alone!!" What pursue the Ameer and his ten thousand men with 100 horse? If the Captain does not deserve to be put in a mad-house, every man should certainly be let out of Bedlam, but the Hajee thought he was mad and at night came to him—"shortly after "night fall, Hajee Khan Kakur came over to my "tent, and long endeavoured to impress upon me "the rashness of our overtaking Dost Mahomed, "(and very kind it was for him to do so, as "Sam Weller would say,) whose party so "greatly exceeded our own in numerical strength, "hinting that whilst many of our own Affghans "were traitors upon whom in the hour of need "no reliance could be placed; the followers of "the Ameer's fortunes were desperate and bound "in honour to sacrifice their lives!!"

Captain Outram would not listen however to the Hajee, and the old man in despair leaves the tent. "Failing in his object of shaking our resolution "(the Captain sometimes says our sometimes my,) "the Khan at last left the tent, and seating himself "a few yards from the door conversed in the dark "in an undertone of voice with three or four of his "Chiefs for more than an hour, the latter were "over-heard to up braid him for assisting the Fe-"ringees in their endeavour to arrest Dost Mahomed "Khan." This just proves what the Kakur told Captain Outram the day before, but now let us follow the Captain on his march the next morning.

"On the morning of the 8th, we were joined by "Captains Tailor and Trevor with a re-inforce-"ment of thirty Troopers and about three hundred "Affghans, (this was thirty four and three hun-"dred against him.) Here Hajee Khan again urged "upon me the necessity of our halting for further "re-inforcements, that Dost Mahomed Khan would "undoubtedly make a determined stand at Bamian, "but nothing could induce the Captain to agree, "and then he (the Hajee) went over the old "ground, and reiterated the certainty of our being "defeated to the tarnishing of the Shah's fame (the Hajee must have laughed in his sleeve when he spoke of a retreat tarnishing the King's fame, but let us see what Captain Outram said to him,) "I inform-"ed him that there was in our dictionary no such "word as Retreat!!!" Here the Hajee must have laughed again, for if he had not heard of our retreats in Europe, he had heard of Monson's retreat, I have no doubt, but let us see what the Hajee said—

"At length finding that all these arguments fail-"ed in shaking my determination (the Captain says "my this time) he plainly informed me that he was "surrounded by traitors amongst the Affghans (the Captain knew this to be the case for he had heard them abuse the Kakur a few nights before) he could not venture to march with them at night. In broad day-light I am able to take them on, but if you encounter Dost Mahomed not one of the Affghans will draw a sword against him (just what Dr. Harlan told me) nor will I be responsible that they do not turn against yourself in the melée. He and I appear rather strange to me I don't know how they may appear to Captain Outram, but let us proceed with the rough notes, and hear something more of the Captain's expectations of triumph having been destroyed by the Hajee's treason; the next passage in the notes alludes to a Council of war. "In the "mean time a Council of war having been held, it-"was resolved that on the Ameers turning to oppose "us, of which on our overtaking him to-morrow we "expect to do, there can be no doubt, the thirteen "British Officers who are present with this force "shall charge in the centre of the little band, every "one directing his individual efforts against the "person of Dost Mahomed Khan." Now I candidly acknowledge I am very stupid if this is good English, as I certainly do not understand it! for omitting the passage regarding the doubt and Dost Mahomed what does the Captain tell us of the Council of war? why that "It was resolved the thirteen "British Officers who are present with the force "shall charge in the centre of the little band." Well I don't know what Cobbett would have said to this, but I really cannot admit that it is according to Murray. However, this little band of Spartans had not the fortune or rather the misfortune to fall in with the Cabul Chief and thereby escaped the fate of the 50 Captives taken at Ghuznee. Information arrived that Dost Mahomed was under the protection of Waly an Usbec Chief and upon receiving this intelligence, Captain Outram says—"I informed Nusseer-ood-Dowlah that should it prove to be correct he should answer with his head for the escape of the Ameer Dost Mahomed Khan." Now I must say this was very ungrateful, but the next morning the Hajee held Council of war, at which Captain Outram was requested to attend.

"Early this morning a message from Nusseer-ood-"Dowlah requested my assistance at a meeting al-"ready convened of all the Affghan Sirdars. Ac-"companied by Lieutenant Hogg, I repaired thither "immediately and found him with about twenty of "the Chiefs seated in an open field and surrounded "by a mob of his followers who on our approach met "me with clamorous demands to return!" In this paragraph we have another proof that the Hajee had no power over the Soldiers or the Sirdars. All were anxious to return!! but we must follow the Captain as the Hajee did—"I then returned to my tent whither both "Hajee Khan and the Sirdars shortly "followed me, the latter in order to beg I would "reconsider my rash resolve and depart at once. "We have arrived, they said, thus far without mo-"lestation through the protection of the Khan "alone! and once deprived of it cannot fail to be "destroyed by the surrounding tribes which are now "only restrained by the awe of his presence!" Here again the Sirdars speak and not the Hajee who by their account had protected the whole party from the surrounding tribes as well as from Dost Mahomed; and from Sir Alexander Burnes' book we learn that the Kakur had greater influence in these parts than the Cabul Chief, the Captain, however, would not return, but addressed two of the Sirdars, who were, he says, independent of the Kakur. "I "stated distinctly to them that although I cared "not whether the Khan went or staid I should "nevertheless expect them to remain. From an "apprehension of offending Nusseer-ood-Dow-"lah, I conclude *they returned no answer at the "time* although they afterwards sent to promise "adherence to us." Why should the *independent Chiefs* be afraid of *offending the Hajee* whose head, Captain Outram had declared, was to answer for the escape of Dost Mahomed. The next day, however, the Sirdars came to pay the Captain a visit, and knowing he considered the Hajee had favoured the Ameer's escape like true Niggers as they were, they endeavoured to throw fresh suspicion on the Kakur. "The Chiefs who had promised adherence to us came "by turns to complain that on learning their resolu-"tion last night, Hajee Khan had severely abused "them but failing to shake their resolution had him-"self been ultimately obliged to relinquish his inten-"tion of leaving." Soon after the Hajee came over to Captain Outram—but let us extract some account of their visit from the rough notes.—"He came over "and with the deerest hyprocrisy "declared, that "although most of his followers had deserted he had "himself determined not to leave us and would stand "by us to the last;"—Here the Captain accuses the Hajee of hypocrisy—for what? For stating that hi men had deserted! That cannot be the cause as Captain Outram has himself informed us that many of the Affghans were missing from the very commencement of his campaign! He accuses the Hajee then of hypocrisy, because the hold man told him he would stay and the two independent Sirdars (who said not a word in the Kakurs' presence, but who afterwards made a promise to remain) had declared they were abused by the Hajee for agreeing to do so, yet if we look back to the rought notes, we shall see Captain Outram acknowledges, that he heard several people (perhaps these very Sirdars) abusing the Kakur for assisting the Feringees. Does the Captain therefore rely more on the assertion of the Sirdars than on the evidence of his own senses? But now the chase is given up, and we come to Captain Outram's letter to McNaghten—let us see what he says in this epistle of the Hajee.

"His backwardness having favoured the escape of "the Ameer Dost Mahomed Khan, whose capture "was inevitable? had the Kakur pushed on as he "might have done, as I repeatedly urged him to do, "and as his troops were perfectly capable of doing." Yet but not wiling to do, and as to their taking Dost Mahomed, it was out of the question, but see the conclusion the Captain come to. "The whole of "the proceedings of Nusseer-ood-Dowlah have thus "displayed either the grossest cowardice or the "deepest treachery, and I have now performed my "duty in making them known to you." The Captain has done his duty, and now I shall do mine! A hole is here left for the Kakur to creep out of; the Captain says, he was guilty of cowardice or treachery. I shall, therefore, allow he was afraid!!! Afraid some will say—why the Kakur is known to be a brave man! Yes, but he is not supposed to be a mad one—and that 100 men should subdue, or even be able to

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make stand against 2,000, is out of all human probability, but as the Hajee suspected his own people would turn round upon our party, they would in that case have had near 4,000 to encounter. and had Captain Outram even possessed the redoubted intrepidity of Murat, and the talents and experience of a Marlborough, his party must have been sacrificed by an encounter with the Ameer, unless the Chief and his followers were despicable instead of desperate. As far as I have followed the Captain in his rough notes, he has certainly proved himself the Hajee's friend, for it must appear to every one not mad with military ardour or prejudiced against the Kakur, that Captain Outram's party were saved by him from destruction! and Dost Mohomed must thank the Envoy, and not the Hajee, for allowing him to escape. However the latter has to answer for it at present, but in these days people will not remain in the dark! But let me ask, was it owing to the treachery of an Affghan, or to the ignorance of the Politicals, that the Sirdars were able to escape from Candahar? They were detained for several days on the banks of the Helmund, but ignorance must be exposed at last! and humbug wont answer for ever! Who reported there were 15,000 men ready to meet us at Khelat! Gilzee, but not one shot was fired. nor was one man to be seen? Who reported one night that Dost Mahomed was coming to attack us when that Chief was some one hundred miles off in Cabul? Who reported when we were within a few miles of Guznee, that the place was deserted? Who reported that Dost Mahomed had less than one hundred followers, and it turned out he had two thousand. There, Mr. Editor, are but a few of the mistakes made by a man, whom, the Whig Ministry have rewarded, but the apeech made by one of their Members, is a proof that they are as ignorant themselves. I have now almost come to a conclusion, and have only a few words more to say regarding Captain Outram's notes, he tells us (which, I think, he must have left out,) that the Hajee commenced life in the humble capacity of a fruiterer, but Conolly tells us, he was a shepherd boy. How are we to believe them both? but we shal hear other stories. I may say McNaghten will perhaps make out the Hajee was a shoe-maker, and Burnes will tell us he was a barber. But what of this? the greatest Burns we have ever seen or ever shall see, was a ploughman! Sir Alexander at Cabul has not, however, the honor of being descended from him—I have done!

Yours obediently,
VINDEX.

NOTE.—The Chief (Dost Mahomed) also prepared his letters but there is little communication between the Affghans and the Uzbeks and we found them of no service, that for the King of Bokara was lost or stolen. One of Dost Mahomed Khan's Court, however, the Governor of Bameean Hajee Kukur furnished us with letters which were of real use!!—*Agra Ukhbar, May* 16.

A letter from Capt. E. Conolly, dated Jullalabad, 15th April, has been received at Agra, in which it is confidently stated, that tidings had been received from Abbott at Khiva where he had arrived safe, but was well treated, tho' sharply watched. Abbott says, that ten Battalions of Russians were there, and would advance to Bokhara. The Khivians had no idea of what sort of people the English were. and thought them the children of Shah Soojah, (a fine family!)—*Ibid.*

We are informed that a Meeting of the Medical Officers of the Station was held (with permission of the Major-General Commanding) on the 15th instant, for the purpose of Memorializing the Home Authorities on the extraches. A Memorial was accordingly drawn up, the chief object of which is to point out the injury sustained by the Department from the extraordinary construction given by the Bengal Council to the Court's letter to the Bombay Government of 19th April 1839, published in our paper of the 2d current, along with Surgeon Barnes' Memorial. We hope the Medical Officers in other parts of the country will follow up the move made at Agra, and lose no time in seeking redress from a grievance, which tho' removed by the Home Authorities has been retained in full force by the Local Government. When the interests of all are deeply concerned, we should expect to find little difference of opinion even among *Doctors*, and it seems to be a case where success is more probable than in nine-tenths of the appeals submitted to the Lords of Leadenhall-Street. We hear from the *Englishman* of the 5th instant, that the Medical Board had been thrown into fearful convulsions, by a dreadful attack of scarlet fever having seized the *respect head* of that august body. *Drs. Auckland* and *Nicholls* have, it appears, been consulted, and their prescriptions have, no doubt, restored the members to a convalescent condition; and should such have been the happy issue; the chiefs of the Medical profession in India may perhaps be induced to lend their aid to their Juniors in urging claims so strongly founded on justice. The matter, it is true, does not directly concern the few fortunate gentlemen who repose on the soft seats provided for the higher grade, so the Board may sing or say as other wise and prudent men have done before—let those fight the battle who can share in the spoils.—*Ibid.*

AGRA.—We have been requested to state for the information of the Masonic Fraternity at Agra and its vicinity, that the Deputy Provisional Grand Master for the North Western Provinces will arrive at the Station, on Wednesday next, the 20th instant, on the evening of which day, he will honor the Lodge Freedom and Fraternity with his company. On the following Friday (the 22d) he will hold a Provincial Grand Lodge at sunrise; and on Friday evening the Brethren of the station will dine together to celebrate the first meeting of a Provincial Grand Lodge at the seat of the Government of these Provinces.—*Ibid.*

MADRAS.

ANTI-CONVERSION MEMORIAL.

The reply of the Supreme Government to the anti-conversion memorialists has been published. The importance of the subject induces us to give it a prominent place in our columns, and it will accordingly be found at the foot of this article. It will be seen that our Parsee friends have taken nothing by their motion. The application to restrain the Missionaries of the cross from making known the truths of the gospel, and to load with civil disabilities the converts to Christianity whom they may be the means of making, is politely refused. The Governor General in Council declines to pass legislative enactments at variance with the principles of civil and religious liberty, and deems it unnecessary, or improper, "to prohibit the resort of Missionaries to any places to which other British subjects may, without offence, have access." This is exactly what, without the gift of prophecy, might have been anticipated. Indeed any other mode of treating the unjust and strange request of the memorialists would have been contrary to the spirit of the age, and to the liberality which has uniformly distinguished the Auckland administration. We earnestly hope that the memorialists will now perceive the wisdom of letting the matter drop. To urge it further would only be to involve themselves in still deeper disgrace, whilst the adoption of the opposite course might go far to redeem their lost character.

With reference to this subject, we observe with regret that our contemporary of the *Gazette* broaches what to us appears very erroneous and pernicious doctrine. In reminding the missionaries that zeal should be tempered with discretion, our brother says "they should respect the rights of paternity, and abstain as far as in them lies from pressing the tenets of faith upon minds too young or inexperienced to warrant the opinions of a sound judgment being exercised on subjects of such paramount interest." This is certainly a sad farago of nonsense. yet is it painfully evident that the writer, after his way, would discourage the attempts of the teachers of Christianity to instil into the youthful mind the blessed and vital truths of the religion of Christ. Our contemporary must have strangely absurd views respecting the Christian system, if he thinks that age and experience are prerequisites to the formation of a right judgment respecting the principles of the gospel, or that there is danger to be apprehended in imparting a knowledge of its doctrines to the young. We know not whether our brother of the *Gazette* is accustomed to consult the pages of that unfashionable book, the bible. If it is his practice, he certainly must have read the Scriptures to very little purpose, for they plainly declare that whilst Divine teaching is necessary to enable any one, however venerable for age, or rich in experience, to perceive the excellence of their tenets, and cordially to embrace them, the instruction of the mind in the sacred truths of revelation cannot commence at too early an age.—*Herald, May* 9.

FIRE BROKE OUT AT THE POWDER MILLS.

An accident, which might have been attended with frightfully serious consequences, took place on Sunday evening last at the Powder-mills. Two of the Charcoal Godowns, situated not far from the Magazines, took fire, causing as may readily be conceived, great alarm and consternation on the fact becoming generally known. Happily the prompt and energetic measure adopted by the Garrison, in sending out the fire engines and all the available men of H. M. 55th Regiment, averted the anticipated catastophe. The fire was not extinguished however till 12 o'clock. The Town Major, the Fort Adjutant, the Superintendent of the Powder Manufactory, and the Officers of H. M. 55th Foot, who were as soon as practicable on the spot, tendered by their advice and assistance material service in preventing the spread of the fiery element.—*Ibid, May* 13.

SUICIDE.

An affecting instance of self destruction occurred at the Presidency on Monday last. A pensioned Artillery Store Serjeant, named Oakes, in a fit of insanity, occasioned by acute bodily sufferings from cancer in the mouth and throat, blew out his brains with a pistol, at his dwelling house, in New Town, Vepery. It appears that the poor man had been discharged from Hospital as an incurable a short time previously, and was much dejected and distressed at his unhappy bodily state.

The prevalence, in some districts of Madras, of a very dangerous practice was mentioned at the Coroner's inquest which sat upon the body of the unfortunate deceased,—a practice which cannot be too severely censured. Were its observance confined to secluded situations, or to extensive compounds, it might be of little consequence, but permitted as it is in close and crowded neighbourhoods it is very greatly to be condemned. The practice referred to is the firing of guns or pistols at birds and squirrels in private compounds. Poor Oakes had in his possession a musket and two pistols which he was accustomed to use in this way to the no little annoyance, terror, and peril of the neighbourhood in which he resided. The presidency police should keep as sharp look out, and when persons are detected offending against the peace and safety of society in the manner referred to they should be heavily fined for their pains.—*Ibid*

THE CHIEF OFFICER OF THE CLARISSA.

The whole of the vessels in the Roads had their Ensigns half mast high yesterday as a token of respect to the memory of Mr. Canning, chief officer of the *Clarissa* who died yesterday morning.—*United Service Gazette May* 15.

BANGALORE.

We learn from Bangalore that the presence of the 15th Hussars has already wrought a favourable change in the Society of that Station, once so famed for gaiety, though lately alas, the very antipodes of every thing in the shape of merriment. Alternate Balls and Plays are now, in sporting phraseology, to come off once a fortnight, and it is proposed to get up half yearly Races and establish a Club; in fact nothing that can tend to promote sociality is to be omitted. The weather is described as delightful just now at Bangalore, and the Gardens looking beautiful. What a contract with the present season at the Presidency!—*Ibid.*

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

There seems to be a plentiful scarcity of Medical officers in the Presidency just now; and of those there are a thoughtless distribution. In H. M. 55th Regiment the Surgeon has been performing the whole of the Regimental Medical drudgeries since his arrival here, whilst there are several junior Assistant Surgeons at the General Hospital practising and learning their profession on some 20 Chronic cases, who would get infinitely more valuable instruction by assisting in the Hospital of H. M. 55th. At Trichinopoly the Surgeon of the 57th cannot obtain any assistance, although there are two of the Company's Assistants at the Station who have little or no duty to perform. Is this by order of Sir Hugh Gough? Again, can it be true, that at Bangalore, a fine healthy Cantonment, the medical officers are so superabundant, that in a particular pet Corps, one officer has two Medicos attending him because he is labouring under two different complaints? There seems to be something amiss in the arrangements of the Medical Department; and it can scarcely be expected to be otherwise whilst the Medical Board have less to do with them, and are less consulted respecting them, than the Clerks in the Adjutant General's Office.—*Ibid.*

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

Sir Hugh Gough arrived at Arcot early on Tuesday morning and at once proceeded to the Brigade exercise ground where he reviewed the 7th and 8th Regiments of Cavalry, whose performances elicited the General's strongly marked commendation. Nothing could exceed the closeness and rapidity of manoeuvre of this fine Brigade, whose general charges in Squadron, Regiment and Line were perfection itself, and the appearance of the men and condition of the horses, was equally creditable to the Regiments whereof it is composed. A Detachment of 20 Recruits for H. M. 39th Foot, under the Command of Captain Steeman, reached Kamptee a few days ago. This party lost only one man during the march. A Correspondent at Nagpore has kindly favoured us with the following account of the Review of Rajah's Troops at Paulee.

"The Review at Paulee took place on the morning of the 30th ultimo. The Troops on the ground consisted of one Brigade of Horse and of Foot Artillery, in all 8 Guns with fourteen Troops of Cavalry, and a Regiment of Infantry. The Artillery were dressed exactly like our own. Two Troops of Cavalry were clothed, armed and equipped like our own Regiments: eight Troops in French grey, and four in scarlet cloth Tunics, who were likewise armed with swords and pistols but I was no matchlocks or Carbines. The horses were very steady and their caparisons were perfectly uniform. The troops appeared to muster about 26 Files each; only one Regiment of Infantry was present; it consisted of 10 Companies, whereof two dressed as Riflemen were on the Flanks. The men appeared smart but the dress of the Rifles is spoilt by the profusion of yellow tape with which it is covered The eight Battalion Companies were dressed in scarlet similar to the Company's Infantry. The Troops first marched past in slow time to the music of two Bands and by no means bad ones. The Column being then halted, line was formed to the front. A close Column was next formed and after its deployment the Infantry advanced and retired by alternate companies. Square was then formed to receive cavalry, and line reformed at the "double quick." The firing of the Infantry was extremly good, that of the Horse and Foot artillery steady, tho' slower than that of our Artillary. The men were generally smart good looking fellows but the Cavalry are very slow, and their charges seldom exceeded a moderate canter. As a body the Rajah's Cavalry look better and more regularly dressed than those of the Nizam, but in other respects, the want of European supervision is sufficiently evident for they are by no means comparable as Soldiers to the Nizam's excellent Russalahs. The Rajah looked extremely well (in health) but the is not a Sovereign of peculiarly dignified presence; and the *Rubhelly* mode of tying the Mahratta Turband, flopping over one ear, with a pair of tight red, *horsekeeper* shorts, doing duty as the Virile garment, are of a sorety not particularly contributable to Majesty of aspect in their wearer. The Rajah, is however a hospitable sort of gentleman, and gave us an excellent entertainment in the evening after the Review, when a splendid display of Fireworks concluded the festivities of the day at Paulee."

We regret to learn that Lieut. Col. Macleod is suffering from the effects of a severe fall from his horse which ran away with and threw him on his head. Major General Allan C. B. commences the Inspection and Review of the 15th Hussars on Monday next. We are sorry to find by the letters of some of our correspondents that a very well judged and considerate order issued by Sir Hugh Gough recommending Officers Commanding Regiments to dispense as much as possible with drill from the 1st April to the 1st September, has not been so fully attended to in some quarters as could be wished. The health of the Troops and especially of the European portion of them, imperatively demands strict compliance with this order, and we are quite sure that the discipline of a Corps will never be impaired by a little such considerate relaxation during the hot months as when the regular drills re-commence all hands will then go to work willingly and cheerfully, to make up for the short time thus lost; whereas when a Regiment is kept to the *drill treadmill* unremittingly thro' all seasons of the year, both officers and men very naturally get disgusted, no one feels an interest in duties so conducted and the exertions of a Commandant however zealous, however disinclined to spare himself, are in a great degree thrown away, if he do not meet with the willing support of his officers and the cheerful obedience of his men. We are concerned to learn that a fine fellow of the Artillery had his arm blown off at Vizianagrum lately when at Light Field Exercise. We respectfully hope that the head of the Army will order enquiry, as to whether the gun which this poor man served, *was not last year condemned by a Committee quite unserviceable*! Much praise is we understand, due to the Assistant Surgeon of the 50th Regiment, who amputated the shattered limb in a most scientific manner, and has been very successful in several operations amongst those Villagers in his neighbourhood to whom he has humanely extended the benefit of his skill, in particular one poor man who by falling from a tamarind tree had both his arms broken at the wrists, but under this gentleman's care is now doing well. In illustrations of what we stated in last issue touching the insufficient number of Officers with the Artillery, we can now instance the Artillary Detachment in Cuttack, where a Brigade of Guns is at present under charge of an Infantry Officer: who, we are informed, reports to and receives orders from his junior, the Officer Commanding the Head Quarters of the Artillery with the Division. Surely such an anomalous proceeding as this, ought to be provided against. One Tindall and thirty six Ten Lascars have been embarked for Singapore in the *Clarissa* with Tents and Sick carriage for the use of H. M. 18th Foot—We understand that there is very much apprehension among the people in the Fort lest an outbreak of Cholera should be caused by the disgracefully crowded rooms of the women and children in the Barracks.—*Ibid*

CEYLON.

EXECUTION OF JOHN CALLIGHAN.

On Monday the 27th ult. between the hours of nine and ten o'clock A. M. John Colligan (formerly a private in the 18th Regt.) underwent the extreme sentence of the law on the North East side of the Esplanade at Trincomalie for the wilful murder of Serjeant Soley of the same corps, sometime in December last.—Our readers may recollect that the wretched criminal was tried first by a General Court Martial for the above mentioned crime, and sentenced to be hanged, but in consequence of the illegality of his being tried before a Military tribunal, he was brought before the Supreme Court at Jaffna, found guilty of the murder, and sentenced to be hanged on the above mentioned day.

Although we shall not allow ourselves to indulge in unnecessary strictures on the past, we fervently hope that for the future the authorities whoever they may be, will well weigh and consider the opinions they pronounce instead of trifling with the laws of their country by exhibiting, as in this case, such ignorance or want of decision, and thereby causing unnecessary suspicions in the minds of many, as to the legality of Calligan's second trial The circumstances of the case however were of the most palpable nature and a more deliberate murder could scarcely have been perpetrated. The prisoner it appears had returned from ball firing about the middle of last December, and about nine o'clock A. M. he walked into the barrack room where the Serjeant was sleeping, and after having loaded his firelock, he walked up to the cot where his victim was stretched, and deliberately shot him thro' the body,—he then coolly put his firelock against the door and allowed himself to be taken, stating that he had no intention of running away, that the thing was all over, and ever since his confinement the prisoner has expressed the deepest sorrow and contrition—His agony of mind was at first very great, but for sometime before his death he became quite calm and resigned, praying night and day without ceasing to his GOD for pardon, and declaring that when he committed the horrible crime, he was under the influence of liquour, and that he had no revengeful feeling against the deceased Serjeant; he also stated that he had no wish to have his existence on this earth prolonged that he was ready to suffer death, and looked forward with cheerfulness to the day of execution. At a few minutes past nine the prisoner escorted by a guard of the Ceylon Rifles, and attended by the Roman Catholic Priest left Gaol attired in a white robe and cap, and walked with a firm and determined step to the place of execution, praying ibudly the whole way and his countenance betraying the greatest calmness and resignation. He then mounted the scaffold where he was engaged in solemn prayer for some minutes with his Priest. When he had concluded he layed bare his neck, and suffered his arms and legs to be pinioned exhibiting to the last the same fortitude and resignation which he had hitherto shown. The executioner then adjusted the fatal rope the drop fell and in a few moment the doors of the visible world were barred against the unfortunate criminal for ever. His struggles were scarcely perceptible and the body after hanging some time was cut down and buried close to the place of execution. The troops in the Garrison of Trincomalie, were ordered to witness the sentence of the Law being carried into effect, but it was deemed advisable to countermand the Parade in consequence of the appearance of one or two cases of Cholera among the troops.

The crowd of persons collected was we believe very large exceeding two thousand.—May this awful lesson be productive of lasting and salutary effects. —*Herald, May* 5,

SHIPPING.

The *Persia*. Capt. Stevens, left Colombo Roads, yesterday morning in prosecution of her voyage to England—Passengers:—The Hon'ble Mrs. Stewart Mackenzie, Miss Mackenzie, W. Moir Esq. Mrs. Moir and family, Rev. T. Kilner and family, Rev. E. Toyne and family, Dr. J. Kinnis, Lieuts. Nolan and Reade, 15th Hussars, Mr. North. 30th N. I., Captains J. R. Hornsby and Sir H. Chamberlain, Lieut G. Innes, Assit.-Surg. J. W. Davis, 5 Serjeants, 4 Drummers, 99 Bank and file, 15 Women, and 49 Children, Royal Artillery, 5 Rank and file, 18th Regt. 3 Serjeants, 3 Rank and file, 1 women and 2 children, 90th Regt, 1 boy of the 95th Regt. and Servants.

H. C.'s Steam Sloop *Atalanta*, from Bombay 18th April, and bound for Singapore and China, arrived at Galle on the 31 inst.—Passengers for Ceylon, Rev. Mr. McVicar & Mrs. McVicar, Mr. and Mrs. Twynam, and 4 native servants,—H. M. S. *Rattlesnake*, sailed from Trincomalie for Singapore on the same day, having on board Col. Burrell, Major Adams, Bt. Major Dillen, Capt. Colinson, Lieus. Wilson, Hon'ble C. H. Stratford, Sir W. McGregor Bart, Paymaster Call, Dr. McKinlay, and 230 men H. M. 18th Regt.—Passed by Galle on the 5th the Barque *Senata*, from Mauritius 18th April, bound to Madras and Calcutta.

The *Senata* reported that a severe hurricane had taken place at the Mauritius on the 9th and 10th of April by which the Houses in Port Louis were much damaged; the Ship *Patriot* had been on shore a total wreck; the *Cole & Stratford* went also on shore, but were got off with little damage; a Schooner, name unknown, sunk in the harbour.

Two o'clock.—In sight the Barque *Fairy Queen* from Galle.—*Herald, May* 8.

THE QUEEN DOWAGER,

(*From the Malta Times, April* 10.)

Through the liberality of the Prussian Government the British residents at Coblentz of Rhine lately obtained the use of the chapel in the late Elector's palace in that town for the performance of divine service according to the rites of the Church of England. An humble petition was some time since addressed to her Majesty the Queen Dowager Adelaide, praying for a small donation towards defroying the expenses of the said chapel. Scarcely had her Majesty received the petition when, with her usual generosity, she was graciously pleased to forward, through Earl Howe, the sum of 25l. to Messrs. Denkard and Jordan, the trustees of the fund at Coblentz.

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